

## LATEST NEWS OF THE WORLD BY TELEGRAPH AND CABLE.

{ CONTINUED ON  
PAGES 8 AND 10

### GOOD WITNESSES FOR DREYFUS

Maj. Hartman Says Prisoner Could  
Not Have Written Bordereau.

AUTHOR WAS IGNORANT

He Knew Nothing of Artillery Mat-  
ters and Used Expressions That an  
Officer Would Not. H. H. H. Says  
That After Comparing Styles of  
Dreyfus and Esterhazy, He is Con-  
vinced Latter Wrote the Bordereau

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Rennes, Sept. 2.—Elation is the only  
word that expresses the feelings of the  
Dreyfusards after to-day's proceedings.  
The tide has turned at last, they say,  
and Dreyfus cannot be condemned after  
the evidence given this morning.  
The spirits of the Dreyfusards are quite  
merciful. Every day since the opening  
of the trial has seen them rise or fall.  
Recently they have been falling  
heavily, the close of the morning ses-  
sions generally finding them in anxious  
conversation, accompanied by ominous  
shaking of their heads.

To-day's buoyancy therefore is all the  
more noteworthy. Yesterday was a  
fairly good day, but to-day's session,  
they claim, puts the verdict out of  
doubt, and the judges must acquit  
Dreyfus.

UNCONTESTED EVIDENCE.

Major Hartman, of the artillery, oc-  
cupied nearly half the session with the  
conclusion of his expert evidence to the  
effect that Dreyfus, as an artillery of-  
ficer, would not have displayed such ig-  
norance regarding the guns and brakes  
as was shown in the bordereau, while  
the other subjects of the bordereau were  
matters upon which any officer should  
inform himself.

Major Hartman's testimony practically  
stood uncontested, as neither General  
Delyoye nor General Merle, who re-  
plied, refuted any material point there-  
in.

BOTH ESTERHAZY AND DREYFUS.

M. H. H., a member of the institu-  
tion, then entered upon the grammatical  
aspect of the bordereau, and in vigor-  
ous but eloquent language devoted  
himself to showing that the bordereau  
written with strong and, in his opinion,  
conclusive marks of Esterhazy's hand-  
writing, while the phraseology bore no  
resemblance to Dreyfus' style.

GONSE-PICQUART LETTERS.

The next stage of the proceedings was  
the reading of the Gonse-Picquart  
correspondence, exchanged at the time  
Col. Picquart suspected Esterhazy and  
wanted General Gonse to probe the  
matter to the bottom. This brought M.  
Lahori to the front, and in a series of  
questions he brought out sharply be-  
fore the court the machinations, of  
which Col. Picquart was the victim at  
the hands of General Gonse.

AN IMPORTANT ADMISSION.

M. Lahori for the first time got Gen.  
Gonse to admit that he or-  
dered the tampering with Pic-  
quart's letters in order as he said,  
to ascertain Picquart's doings while  
he was Chief of the Intelligence  
Bureau. A little later M. Lahori  
evidently disconcerted Gen. Gonse, for  
the latter blurted out that Lieutenant  
Col. Henry committed his forgery in or-  
der to have fresh proofs against Drey-  
fus.

The audience smiled audibly at this  
explanation.  
Gen. Gonse then added: "But it was  
unnecessary, since the diplomatic docu-  
ments contained incriminating docu-  
ments, with 'Dreyfus' written in full."  
Gen. Gonse apparently meant the  
Panizardi dispatch, which has already  
been ruled out of court. M. Lahori pro-  
tested, indignantly exclaiming: "There  
are no such documents," and then asked  
Gen. Gonse to enumerate the docu-  
ments to which he alluded.

THE LEADING WITNESS.

Colonel Jouaust, president of the  
court-martial, however, declined to put  
the question, whereupon M. Lahori  
said he reserved to himself the right  
to submit a formal application for  
these documents. Then came the lead-  
ing witness of the day, M. Defond La-  
motte, a probationer contemporaneous  
with Dreyfus, who is now a  
civil engineer and has no reason to  
fear the wrath of the military clique.  
The witness opened by declaring that  
despite the fact that he had a brother  
in the garrison at Rennes, he came  
to tell what he knew in favor of Drey-  
fus, and he proceeded to make a state-  
ment, which, according to the Drey-  
fusards, practically decides the case.  
First, he recalled the fact that a cir-  
cular was sent to the probationers on  
May 14, 1894, informing them that they  
must not go to the manoeuvres, thus  
showing that the man who wrote the  
bordereau in August and said, "I am  
going to the manoeuvres," could not be  
Dreyfus.

A VITAL POINT.

The witness then pointed out that  
none of the Ministers, who he believed  
acted in good faith, were informed of  
the existence of this circular, which, he  
declared, "I consider a vital point in  
the case."

"This circular," he continued, "shut-  
ters the prosecution, because after May  
17th Dreyfus could not say 'I am going  
to the manoeuvres,' for then he knew  
he would not go, while prior to May  
17th he could not have known the five  
documents comprised in the bordereau."

ANOTHER STRONG POINT.

M. De Fond Lamotte then brought  
out another strong point. Alluding to  
the modifications of the disposition  
concerning the troops, he said the writer  
of the bordereau used the term "new  
plan."

"Now," said the witness, "it  
has been impressed upon you that on  
October 15 a circular was sent out from  
War Ministry containing those very  
words and that, therefore, the writer  
of the bordereau must have been an  
officer of the ministry." But one thing  
has struck me: Who sent out that  
circular? It was the third bureau, the  
chief of which was Lieutenant Colonel  
Du Paty de Clam, who had the bordereau  
in his hands for the previous  
20 days.

M. De Fond Lamotte, by this, intend-  
ed to show that Du Paty de Clam pur-  
posely used the words "new plan" in  
the circular ordered by what the witness  
described as "arguing in a vicious  
circle to back up his contention that  
an officer of the ministry wrote the  
bordereau and that that officer was  
Dreyfus."

ROGET CATCHES A TARTAR.

General Roget then rose to reply to  
M. De Fond Lamotte, but found he had  
caught a Tartar. He did not succeed  
in shaking the witness' testimony  
while M. De Fond Lamotte took the  
unprecedented course of actually ques-  
tioning General Roget and getting the  
better of him once or twice. The two  
men stood exchanging heated argu-  
ments, and Colonel Jouaust was twice  
obliged to ask them not to speak to  
each other and to remain calm. Gen-  
eral Roget especially was excited, par-  
ticularly when he found that he was  
making no impression on his opponent,  
who, on the contrary, scored off him.  
Roget was unused to this treatment,  
as hitherto he has had his own way and  
been allowed to bully witnesses.

A DAMAGING ADMISSION.

Finally, on Roget declaring that  
Dreyfus might have written "I am going  
to manoeuvres" because he could  
have asked special permission, which is  
invariably granted, M. Demange asked  
him if there was any proof that Drey-  
fus did ask such permission. To this  
Roget replied: "I don't know; no  
trace has been found of his application."

This answer brought a chorus of  
"Oh's" from the audience, because had  
Dreyfus asked traces would easily have  
been forthcoming.

Roget then said that Dreyfus might  
have asked verbally, in which case no  
trace of his application could be found.

"Quite so," rejoined M. Demange,  
"but the head of Bureau could be asked  
whether such request was made."  
This practically ended the session,  
which was one of the most interesting  
and undeniably the most favorable to  
Dreyfus yet held.

The military witnesses followed the  
evidence with all eyes and ears, ex-  
changing confidences, which, judging  
from the expressions on their faces,  
were evidently far from agreeable.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

The following are the proceedings in  
detail:  
When the Dreyfus court-martial re-  
assembled this morning, Major Hart-  
mann, of the artillery, whose deposi-  
tion was interrupted yesterday by the  
adjournment of the court, ascended the  
witness stand and completed his tes-  
timony referring to his examination of  
the paragraphs of bordereau relating  
to modifications in artillery formations.  
He indicated that Dreyfus could not  
have had the information contained in  
the bordereau.

THE FIGURE MANUAL.

Discussing the figure manual, Major  
Hartmann showed that it was widely  
distributed in August, 1894, and there-  
fore, could have been borrowed by an  
officer of any arm of the service at-  
tending the gunnery school. But the  
comments in the bordereau, in the  
opinion of witnesses, could only be at-  
tributed to a non-artillery officer.

Members of the court-martial then  
questioned Major Hartmann, who dif-  
fered with them as regards the mean-  
ing of sentences in the bordereau, and  
the witness proceeded to show how Es-  
terhazy could have supplied the infor-  
mation indicated in the bordereau.

Replying to further questions the  
Major said that while he was con-  
nected with the artillery technical de-  
partment he never saw Dreyfus.

GENERAL DELOYE'S COMMENTS.

General Deloye here advanced again  
and remarked that Major Hartmann's  
evidence did not give him the impres-  
sion that it wholly accorded with the  
real facts. (Sensation.)  
Continuing the General proceeded to  
refute Major Hartmann's arguments. He  
asserted Dreyfus could have casually  
abstracted information from the con-  
versation of officers acquainted with  
the details of the gun and the brake.  
The witness did not doubt that if an  
artillery officer had been asked for the  
information by Dreyfus he would have  
come forward to say so, "as it would  
have been his strict conscientious  
duty." (Commotion.)

"THAT IS ALL."

At the conclusion of his testimony  
Major Hartmann asked if the Artillery  
Department of the War Office has not  
evidently been the leak at Bourges, and  
General Deloye replied:  
"There have been many inquiries into  
many leakages, but the Artillery De-  
partment has never inquired into them."  
In regard to Dreyfus it was asked to  
do so and supplied information, but  
that is all.

Replying to Col. Jouaust, Gen. Deloye  
said he had made an inquiry at Bourges  
relative to what Dreyfus might have  
divulged concerning the Robin shell,  
and Robin, at that time, declared Drey-  
fus had never asked him for such infor-  
mation.  
At this stage of the proceedings there  
was an animated discussion between  
Gen. Deloye and M. Lahori, who closely  
questioned the director of artillery.  
M. Lahori: "Can General Deloye say  
anything in regard to the importance  
of the documents the traitors, particu-  
larly the writer of the bordereau, may  
have delivered?"

THE GENERAL MOVED.

General Deloye, speaking with great  
emotion and extending his arm towards  
counsel for the defense, said:  
"Don't ask me! Don't ask me! There  
is sufficient evidence in the bordereau  
that the traitor is a master hand—a  
seigneur. He knows the importance of  
documents he is delivering. Informa-  
tion has the value of official docu-  
ments. It is like notes of the Bank of  
France."

(Continued on Eighth Page.)

### AFFAIRS IN THE GERMAN EMPIRE

Emperor William Looks Forward to  
the Army Manoeuvres.

NAPOLEON THE MODEL

An Universal Courtesy Extended to  
the U. S. Military Attache at Lon-  
don—The Government's Complete  
Surrender to the Agrarians—How  
the War in South Africa is Viewed  
—The Emperor.

(Special Berlin Cable Letter.)

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.)

Berlin, Sept. 2.—The army manoeuvres,  
which will begin to-morrow and end  
September 15, will be of more than usual  
interest and importance. The opera-  
tions will be conducted on the same  
ground and will be largely patterned  
after the Napoleonic campaign of 1805.  
Half the troops engaged, the Fifteenth  
Corps, will approach the opposing  
forces, the Sixteenth Corps, by forced  
marches through the Black Forest  
passes. After striking the plains the  
corps will operate along both sides of  
Enz River. The decisive action will  
probably occur in Wurtemberg, between  
Stuttgart and Ludwigsburg. Big re-  
views at Karlsruhe, Strassburg and  
elsewhere will precede the manoeuvres.

The Emperor will not be able to at-  
tend any ceremonies requiring standing

manifested in the newspapers this  
week.

The Deutsche Agrarian correspond-  
ent advocates the extension of provi-  
sion of the anti-strike bill to agricul-  
tural laborers, for bidding the latter to  
strike under any circumstances under  
penalty of imprisonment in jail and  
corporal punishment.

Another Agrarian paper attributes  
the trouble with farm hands to too high  
pay, leading to drunkenness and oppo-  
sition, and advises the restoration of the  
whip as a remedy.

SOUTH AFRICAN WAR CLOUD.

The general opinion expressed here is  
that war between Great Britain and the  
Transvaal is almost unavoidable. There  
is no doubt that the government, if not  
exactly friendly to Great Britain in  
this quarrel, has resolved to abstain  
from active interference. This fact,  
the correspondent here of the Associated  
Press has repeatedly had from an  
authentic source.

UNFAVORABLE COMMENT.

The Cologne Gazette warns the Trans-  
vaal against placing itself in an unfa-  
vorable position, and adding that in the  
event of war nobody will lift a finger to  
prevent the destruction of the republic.  
The article has been, with few excep-  
tions, unfavorably commented upon by  
the whole unimpaired press.

"We have heard with a feeling of re-  
joicing of the action of Germans at Jo-  
hannesburg. There the Germans dis-  
avow the government's policy of friend-  
ly neutrality in South Africa. We hope  
the Boers' first will repair what Ger-  
man diplomacy has spoiled, and that  
the outcome will be a war that will  
again put our government on the side  
of right, even if we have to risk losing  
thereby the enthusiastic compliments of  
Cecil Rhodes."

The Kreuz Zeitung, in a sober ar-  
ticle, expresses regret that in the event  
of a war, victory will finally be on the  
side of Great Britain, on account of  
such an unequal struggle.

THE EMPRESS.

The Empress will not be able to at-  
tend any ceremonies requiring standing

### THE SITUATION AT KEY WEST

Active Preparations to Stamp Out  
Yellow Fever There.

HEMMED IN BY FLORIDA

All Persons Who Have Refugee  
Will Be Located and Watched—  
Troops Isolated and Naval Garrison  
Quarantined—Texas and Alabama  
Quarantine Against New Orleans—  
Only Two Cases in Crescent City.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Washington, Sept. 2.—The Marine  
Hospital Service is making prepara-  
tions to open the detention camp at  
Mullet Key, Fla., in view of the pres-  
ence of yellow fever at Key West. As-  
sistant Surgeon Corput is in charge of  
the camp. He will be assisted by As-  
sistant Surgeon Carter, Dr. Geo. A.  
Sheldon and Hospital Steward Peck.  
Advices received at the marine hospital  
bureau up to a late hour this evening  
indicate no new cases and no deaths  
since the one of Friday night.

The first intimation of the disease at  
Key West was received by Dr. Wyman  
Thursday night. He at once directed  
Surgeon Carter, at Havana, to pro-  
ceed to Key West. The latter secured

McClanahan, whose case looks suspi-  
cious.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, Sept. 2.—The report of  
one fatal case of yellow fever in New  
Orleans has caused no excitement here  
and no hegira from the city, but there  
is considerable vexation in the business  
community over the quarantine by the  
surrounding towns. For a week at  
least it seems likely that Texas and  
Alabama will be closed against New  
Orleans' freight, involving a heavy loss  
in current business. Dr. Sanders, of  
Mobile, is quoted as saying there are  
two cases in this city. One of these is  
the Adolph boy, who died yesterday.  
The other is a suspicious case, now con-  
valescent and in no danger of death.  
The State Board of Health has been  
called in session to-day to consider the  
situation. The health authorities are  
confident that they will be able to pre-  
vent any spreading of the disease.

HEMMED IN BY FLORIDA.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 2.—The War  
Department is making every effort to  
secure the removal of the two battalions  
of artillery garrisoned at Key West,  
but has so far been unable to do so  
because of the strict quarantine drawn  
by the Florida State officials. Surgeon  
General Venable, of the Marine Hospi-  
tal Service, has undertaken to secure  
the removal of the troops. If he suc-  
ceeds the soldiers will be taken direct-  
ly from the wharf at Tampa on board  
steamships to Atlanta and placed at Fort  
McPherson. Otherwise the Navy De-  
partment will be obliged to send an  
armament transport to Key West and  
bring the troops North.

ANOTHER SUSPICIOUS CASE.  
Assistant Surgeon R. K. McClanahan,  
medical officer in charge of the  
naval station, is among the suspicious  
cases at Key West, thought to be yellow  
fever. Another plan contemplated is  
to have the garrison taken to Sa-  
vannah, and the Department is now  
endeavoring to make arrangements to  
that end.

COLUMBIA AND DEFENDER.

SELECTING COMPETITOR FOR  
THE SHAMROCK.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Newport, R. I., Sept. 2.—The first of  
the formal trial races between Colum-  
bia and Defender to-day for the pur-  
pose of selecting a yacht to sail against  
the Shamrock in defence of America's  
cup resulted in so decisive a victory for  
the new boat that it was not for the  
fact that it is desirable to have her race  
as much as possible, other contests  
would seem almost useless. The yacht  
sailed on the regulation fifteen mile  
windward and leeward courses, in an  
eight-knot breeze that increased on the  
beat-out and flattened at the finish, and  
it took less than six minutes and  
45 seconds less time to cover the dis-  
tance than it did the Defender.

Nearly every one seemed fully satis-  
fied with the result of the race, es-  
pecially the owners of the new boat,  
for the steel mast which was carried  
through a race for the first time, cer-  
tainly improved her wonderfully, en-  
abling her to stand straighter than the  
Defender, and, therefore, to outpoint  
her. In fact, Columbia sailed all  
around the old boat, and but for the  
softening of the wind as she neared  
the line and the subsequent freshness  
as her rival came up, to the finish, the  
difference between the two boats would  
have been at least two, if not three  
minutes, greater.

It was a stiff brush while it lasted,  
and the result was certainly no dis-  
credit to those on the Defender. Sum-  
mary:  
Start—Columbia, 1:35:40; Defender,  
1:35:23. Finish—Columbia, 5:23:43; De-  
fender, 5:29:15. Elapsed time—Colum-  
bia, 3:47:03; Defender, 3:53:52. Colum-  
bia won by six minutes, forty-nine sec-  
onds.

A HORRIBLE STORY.

TWO SURVIVORS OF WEST INDIAN  
HURRICANE.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Charleston, N. C., Sept. 2.—The British  
steamer Woodruff, Captain Milburn,  
arrived from Hamburg to-day. August  
31, 250 miles south of Charleston, the  
Woodruff picked up Maurics Anderson  
and Goodmund Thomason, survivors of  
the Norwegian bark Drot, wrecked  
August 15 off the Florida coast. The  
Drot was bound from Pascagoula to  
Buenos Ayres. Anderson is a raving  
madman, and his companion is shock-  
ingly mutilated from bites of the crazed  
man. Thomason tells a dreadful story.  
The captain of the Drot and seven crew-  
men were swept overboard and lost in  
the recent West Indian hurricane. The  
mate and seven other men put to sea  
on a raft made from drinking. The raft  
men on the other part of the raft one  
man was separated from the others.  
The mate's companion was landed at  
Philadelphia by the German steamer  
Titania on August 22. He stated that  
the mate committed suicide. Of the six  
men on the other part of the raft one  
became crazed from exposure and  
jumped into the sea. Two others, ex-  
hausted from suffering, jumped over-  
board and were lost. Anderson, Thom-  
ason and a German seaman drew lots  
as to which should be eaten, as none of  
them had had a mouthful of food since  
they took to the raft. The lot fell to the  
German. He was killed and the blood  
sucked from the veins by the two sur-  
vivors. Soon after Anderson lost his  
reason and savagely attacked his only  
companion. Thomason's head and face  
were bitten in several places,  
chunks of good size being torn out.  
Both men are now at the city hospital  
and the Norwegian Consul has taken  
the case in hand. Thomason is a native  
of Stevinger, Norway.

No More Colored Recruits.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Washington, Sept. 2.—General Cor-  
bin says that the War Department has  
discontinued the recruiting of colored  
soldiers at Fort McPherson and vicin-  
ity for the reason that every one of the  
colored regiments in the regular ser-  
vice is full, and so far no orders have  
been given for the formation of any  
colored regiments.  
The race question, he says, has nothing  
to do with the stopping of recruit-  
ing at McPherson.

NAVAL GARRISON REMOVED.

The Navy Department was advised  
during the day that the naval tug  
Potomac had left Key West for Port-  
smouth, N. H., and the tug Nezincot  
for Port Royal. They carried all the  
naval garrison at Key West save a few  
caretakers and the naval surgeon, Dr.

### THE CANVASS FOR SENATOR

Governor Tyler Carries Counties  
of Bedford and Culpepper.

PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY

Martin Men Nominated and Bryan  
and Election of Senators by Popu-  
lar Vote Endorsed—The Result in  
Amherst—A New Estimate Given  
Out by the Junior Senator, Who  
Will Take the Stamp.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Richmond, Va., Sept. 2.—Newhouse  
the Tyler delegate, defeated McLanahan  
in the Culpepper county primary to-  
day by a small vote, and Tyler carries  
the county by a good majority for  
choice as United States Senator.

BEDFORD FOLLOWS

Bedford to-day went overwhelmingly  
for Tyler. The indications are that  
Graham Claytor was nominated for the  
Senate; George E. Murrill and W. H.  
Graves, for the House.

Danville and Pittsylvania delegates  
met in convention at Danville. The  
Chicago platform was re-affirmed and  
Bryan endorsed for President in 1900.  
The convention endorsed the election of  
United States Senators by direct vote  
of the people. Joseph Whitehead was  
nominated for the Senate, and H. H.  
Buntin, of Danville; R. L. Doderer,  
W. Gregory and H. C. Clement, of  
Pittsylvania, for the House. All are  
for Martin.

RESULTS IN AMHERST.

The result in Amherst will not be  
known until Monday, but indications  
are that Thomas Whitehead, Jr., has  
been defeated by Dr. R. B. Ware.

MARTIN FIGURES.

Senator Martin has just given out a  
new estimate of his strength, in which  
he is a little more critical to Gov. Tyler  
than heretofore. He now claims that  
he will have seventy-seven votes in the  
caucus and that Tyler will receive four-  
teen. As only seventy-one votes are  
needed for a nomination, Mr. Martin  
claims that he will have six to spare.

MAY TAKE THE STAMP.

The interesting information is now  
forthcoming that Martin will take the  
stamp the 1st of October and will make  
in every Congressional district.

TYLER'S FRIENDS PLEASED.

The friends of Gov. Tyler are much  
pleased at this information. As long  
as Martin kept quiet or only defended  
himself, the columns of papers were  
favorable to him, and he was not so easy  
to get at him, but when he came out  
the open they will have a good chance  
at him and will not be slow to take full  
advantage of it.

Secretary Lawless Critically Ill.

(Special to Virginian-Pilot.)

Richmond, Va., Sept. 2.—There  
has been no marked change to-day  
or to-night in the condition of  
Joseph T. Lawless, Secretary of the  
Commonwealth, whose illness with  
pneumonia was wired the Virginian-  
Pilot last night.  
To-night the physicians of Mr.  
Lawless say he is critically ill.

Shot at U. S. Attorney.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Charlotte, N. C., Sept. 2.—A special  
to the Observer from Greenville, N. C.,  
says:

While United States District At-  
torney C. M. Bernard, of Raleigh, was  
the depot at Greenville this evening  
waiting for a train, Mr. B. S. Shep-  
pard confronted him and said: "I  
d—n scoundrel, you ruined my home  
and fired. The ball missed, Bernard,  
ran into the waiting room, closed the  
door, climbed out of a back window,  
got into a buggy, drove into the town  
and swore out a peace warrant against  
Sheppard."

The public sympathy is with the law-  
ter.

Trying the Georgia Rioters.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)  
Darlen, Ga., Sept. 2.—In the trial  
cases to-day two blocks of five and one  
extra rider were tried. Of the first  
block four were convicted and one re-  
quitted, and in the second block four  
were convicted, with a mistrial in the  
fifth, a woman. The solitary man  
who demanded severance, was convicted  
and sentenced to the penitentiary for  
two days. There are still about forty  
cases to be heard. There is a particu-  
larly quiet about the town, which is  
guarded by four troops of cavalry. It  
is believed some of the cases will be  
nolle prossed on account of the heavy  
expense of the extra session of the  
court.

OTHER TELEGRAPH PAGE

CLASSIFICATION OF NEWS  
BY DEPARTMENTS.

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